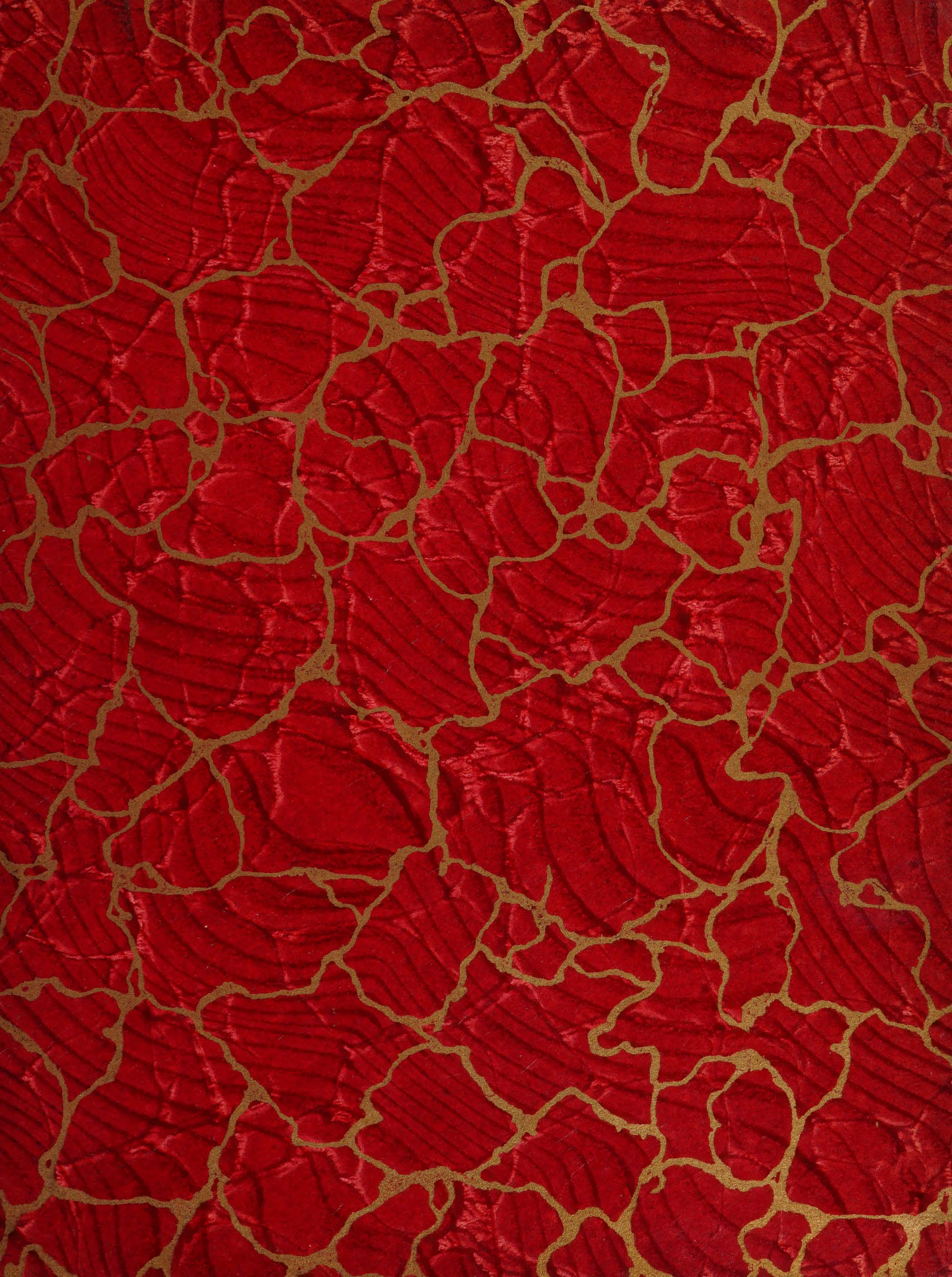




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HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL

AND ITS FOUNDERS:

A Chapter in the Life of Glasgow.

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for the History
and Understanding
of Medicine

PREFATORY NOTE.

The history of the Hospital, instructive, scholarly, and exhaustive, has been written by Dr. W. H. Hill, but it has been suggested by some of the Patrons that a brief epitome of its salient features would be informing and useful for reference.

This little booklet is intended to meet the suggestion.

Drawn mainly from Dr. Hill's monumental work, it has also been drawn from local historians, including Sir James D. Marwick, Macgeorge, Eyre-Todd, and others, while information has been derived from various sources.

It is submitted with all respect to the Patrons, in the hope that it will merit their approval, and be found to be useful.

JAMES M'FARLANE,

Preceptor.

March, 1914.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.



IN the year 1471 a pious and worthy man, George Hutcheson, great-grandfather of Glasgow's greatest benefactors, gave 20s. Scots to the Vicars of the Choir of Glasgow Cathedral for Masses to be said for the souls of himself and his family in all time coming.

George
Hutcheson,
Senr.

George, from the books of the College, was a student there.

He was succeeded by his son John, who took a special interest in the College of Glasgow. He is credited with having spent considerable sums in repairing the College, and in recognition of this he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts, for the second time, in 1494.

John
Hutcheson.

He was succeeded in turn by Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, who seems to have been greatly impressed with the possibilities of a landed interest. In his Settlement he instructed his Trustees in dealing with his

Thomas
Hutcheson,
Senr.,
of Lambhill.

means to "wair and bestow the samyn upon the cheapest and best halden arable land they can get to buy therewith, near to the said Burgh of Glasgow." He "builded better than he knew," and his injunction was faithfully carried out by his sons, and by subsequent Governors and Patrons.

George
Hutcheson.

George Hutcheson, his son, was born about the year 1558, when the population of Glasgow was 4,500 or thereby. He was in business a writer, notary, money lender.

In this last capacity he was representative of those Merchants of Lombardy whose escutcheon bore the three golden balls—a sign which is not unknown in our midst at the present date. He was the first Banker in the City of Glasgow, occupying the same position here as George Heriot, "Jinglin' Geordie," did in Edinburgh. The first notice of Bankers in London is in 1645, but in Scotland 50 years previously Bills of Exchange were current.

George Hutcheson's business was conducted in premises, one stair up, in a building

next the old Tolbooth at Glasgow Cross. It was on the site of the old Tontine Buildings and Piazza where a characteristic feature was a series of faces, ranging from the placid, to the grotesque and fierce. In the writer's early days the statement by a nurse that a child had a Tontine face was sufficient to reduce it to subjection, and had the same effect as the threat of the mothers of Ireland had on their children—that Cromwell would come for them. The grotesque faces have now entirely disappeared, but four of the placid ones may be seen high up at No. 10 Buchanan Street. The old Tontine Buildings, as known to the present generation were burned two years ago, giving place to modern shops and warehouses.

One feature of George's office was a long table, one end of which was covered with writs, and deeds, while the other was well garnished with wine and ale—perhaps on the principle that “when the wine is in, the wit is out.”

His money and documents were kept in a large chest of Dutch manufacture, made of plaited strips of iron, and of a very attractive appearance.

His clientele was of a most aristocratic character, as among his debtors were Lord Blantyre, the Earls of Abercorn and Wigtown, the Laird of Lamont, the Laird of Luss, the Sheriff of Bute, the Marquis of Argyll, and many others of the nobility.

In his accounts the Marquis of Argyll is debited with 800 merks as being due for meal, and the item appears of 100 merks profit on this transaction. Unfortunately neither were paid, and both the principal and the profit disappeared.

Following out the instructions of his father as to a landed interest, he acquired the lands of Barrowfield, Broomward in the neighbourhood of Bridgeton Cross, Provanside, Meadowflat, Ramshorn, Gairbraid, Lambhill, Yoker, Caldercruix, Gartsherrie, and lands in Partick, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and elsewhere.

It seems to be the irony of fate, that the residential Estate of Lambhill is, at the present time, perhaps the most backward in development of any part of the City of Glasgow.

For his residence he built, in 1611, what is erroneously termed the "Bishop's Castle," at Partick, now incorporated in the Meadow-side Shipbuilding Yard.

His landed interest may be gauged from the fact that he had no fewer than 87 tenants.

Apart from business, he seems to have been somewhat of a truculent disposition, as he was cited along with one Archibald Eglinton, by the Presbytery of Glasgow, for drawing small swords on each other, in the High Kirk. His portrait shews him to be possessed of a strong shrewd face, with perhaps a trace of hardness, a hardness which was transmuted to practical philanthropy and judgment in the alembic of a good heart. He died in 1639 about 80 years of age.

His brother Thomas was born in 1590.

Thomas
Hutcheson.

He was 30 years younger, and seems to have been cast in a much gentler mould.

In George's Settlement he enjoins his "brother to follow sage advice of counsel because it had not pleased God to give him sic knowledge as his place and affairs now require."

Thomas was a Student of no mean order, and entered the College in 1607, graduating in 1610. His first inclinations were towards the Church, but he left that in favour of Law. He was a Notary, and Registrar of Records for the Barony and Regality of the City and for the County of Renfrew.

Mindful of his Alma Mater he gifted Funds for the endowment of a Library Curatorship, and enlarged the Building. He was a public-spirited Citizen, and the Town Council in recognition of his services remitted his Burgess Fines as a Guild Brother, as it is quaintly put, "*for certain good deeds done, and to be done, to the Burgh of Glasgow.*"

His Epitaph has been versified in English thus :—

“Here sleepeth THOMAS HUTCHESON, at rest
From all the crowd of human hopes and fears ;
His life’s whole course attendant virtue blest,
And wealth with virtue crowned his later years.

Brief were those years ! He wisely sought to obtain
Instead of lifelong luxury and pride,
Those joys which charity alone can gain :
He gave his riches to the poor, and died.

Ah ! human bliss is transient and unstable ;
Days, months, and years are but a tiny span—
A human life a false, feigned, fleeting fable—
The vanity of vanities is man.

He died on 1st September, 1641, in the 52nd year of his age.”

He seems to have enacted the same part towards his abler brother George, that Boswell did to Dr. Johnson.

No fewer than four generations were connected with the College as Students, and George had prepared a draft Settlement for the endowment of a School, which, however, had never been completed.

Bequests.

George made a bequest for the Hospital of £1,111 sterling and 1 tenement, for 11 men, who must be over 50 years of age, and decrepit.

To this endowment for the Hospital, Thomas added £583 and one tenement.

George's draft Settlement for a School never having been completed, Thomas carried out the intentions of his elder brother, and bequeathed £1,122 for School purposes alone, for 12 boys. The instructions under that Bequest were that these boys should wear a uniform; that the more talented of them should be sent to the Grammar School, and that on Sundays they should attend the Laigh Kirk in the Trongate.

He gave a further gift of £1,201 to be divided equally between the Hospital and the School, while for both purposes the Bequests of the Brothers amounted to £4,017 sterling and three tenements. This Bequest, small as it may appear, is now well worth £600,000.

Those early bequests were termed "Mortifications" or the "Gift of the Dead Hand," and it has been observed, with a pretty wit, that these were mortifications, not to the recipients of the bounty, but to the next of kin.

The Hospital 73 feet by 30 was built on four riggs of land fronting the Trongate, and two acres were subsequently acquired connecting it with Ingram Street.

The
Hospital.

The term "riggs" will be familiar from the favourite song "The Lea Rig," and the name still remains in the "Candleriggs."

The Building was of Flemish design, somewhat akin to the Merchants' Hall, in the Bridgegate, where the spire still remains, and it is hoped may remain for many a day.

It was formerly understood that two blocks of marble were brought from London, to be carved into Statues of the Founders, but these blocks unfortunately have the romance neither of Carrara nor Pentelicus, as they seem to have been brought, not from London,

but from Loudoun in Ayrshire, and were composed of hard grain sandstone. An examination a few months ago has verified this fact.

An inscription on the inner Court has been versified in English thus :—

“Behold the Brothers Hutcheson, who came
 Heaven sent, the wretched and the poor to bless.
 This house they built, memorial of their name—
 A resting-place of sorrow and distress ;
 For when no offspring blest their lot below,
 And boundless store of golden wealth was theirs,
 Nobly they chose the sons of want and woe—
 Old men and helpless orphans—for their heirs.”

The Bell was cast in Rotterdam, and tradesmen in Glasgow at that time appear to have been scarce as a plasterer was brought from Perth.

The Hospital was commenced in 1641, and from time to time sections of it were completed, but there was no undue haste, as the building itself was not finally finished till 1650.

The successor of this Building, now in Ingram Street, was built in 1805, from the

designs of a well-known Architect, David Hamilton. The spire is 156 feet high, and it is worthy of note that if the "Aquitania," now completing, were berthed with her keel on John Street, her funnels would overtop this spire by 5 feet.

According to the Settlement the School was to be commodious and distinct from the section occupied by the men, and no house duties were to be imposed on the lads so that they might get the full benefit of their education.

To quote Disraeli—"The History of Heroes is the history of Youth"—and it may be equally said that "the history of the City of Glasgow is the history of the Hospital."

Trade and
Commerce.

It is therefore fitting that the expansion of the City in commerce, population and importance should be here referred to.

As early as 1420 there was a foreign trade in Glasgow. In that year William Elphinstone exported cured salmon and herrings to the Continent.

By the early part of the Sixteenth Century the various Crafts in Glasgow had taken their rise, the earliest being that of the Skinners, whose privileges were ratified in 1516.

In Mediaeval times the trade and commerce of the community were under the direct patronage of the Church, and this continued till the date of the Reformation, 1560. By the Reformation, trade was stripped of its swaddling clothes, and, while taking a considerable time to find its commercial feet, it thereafter rapidly developed.

In 1556 Queen Mary conceded to the Citizens Navigation Rights, in, and out of Scotland. This was confirmed in 1641, by Act of Parliament, and by a Charter in 1690 of William and Mary.

Following the Reformation, the Council in 1561, for the first time elected its own Magistrates, due to the fact that there was no Archbishop.

By 1582 the Merchants' House had taken

such a prominent position that it was able to appoint a President.

By 1605 the Historical Letter of Guildry, defining the relative positions of the Merchants rank and Trades rank, was promulgated.

In 1611 James VI. granted a Charter creating the City a Burgh of Regality with all the privileges pertaining thereto, but reserving the right to the Archbishop to elect the Magistrates.

In 1636 Charles I. granted a Charter giving the right to hold three weekly markets and four free fairs annually, and control of the river down to the Cloch.

In 1641 Charles I. transferred the election of the Provost and Magistrates to the Duke of Lennox and Gordon, but by Act of Parliament in November of the same year, the right to elect Magistrates was given to the Town Council.

The Duke of Lennox and Gordon had still a slight tenure of superiority, as from

three names sent to him by the Council he selected one as Provost.

In 1690 William and Mary granted a Charter removing even this remnant of authority, and giving full liberties to the City.

In 1655 there was trade between Glasgow and Barbados, and the advance thereafter was very rapid.

Less successful, however, was the ill-fated Darien Expedition, which sailed from Greenock in 1697 in search of a promised Eldorado, but where it is said half the capital of Scotland was lost.

Walter Gibson, Provost of Glasgow in 1688, may be called the Father of the Modern Commerce of this City, as he was able to load a vessel, and export 1,800 barrels of herrings of his own curing. His enterprises, however, were not confined to this legitimate venture, as after Bothwell Brig, in 1679, his vessels transported prisoners taken at the battle to Virginia, there to be sold as slaves. In 1684 he received a gift of 35

prisoners from the Tolbooths of Glasgow and Edinburgh, who were taken to Virginia under the same conditions.

In 1705, after the Union, Commerce took immense strides, and Glasgow rapidly became the headquarters of the Tobacco Industry. In a very short time Glasgow was importing over one-half of the whole Tobacco exported from America, and of this two-thirds were re-exported to France and Holland. The names honourably associated with this Tobacco Trade were Cunningham, Spiers, Glassford, and Ritchie. The Tobacco Trade was singularly fortunate and prosperous until the Declaration of Independence in 1775, when it entirely collapsed, and many of those engaged in it were absolutely ruined. In the interim, however, the Sugar Industry had been making way, and, after the collapse of the Tobacco Trade, it became a very important factor in the prosperity of the City.

Cotton Spinning was also started, and in the rapid expansion of trade in Sugar and Calico the Tobacco crash was soon forgotten.

As shewing the rapid increase of population, it may be mentioned that in 1740 the population was 17,000; in 1790 66,000; in 1801 81,000; and at the end of 1913 it is estimated to have been 1,035,000.

Glasgow has had its time of dark clouds, such as the Western Bank in 1857, "Black Friday" nine years later, the City Bank in 1878, and the over-building of the City half-a-dozen years ago, and from all these untoward incidents of City life, the Hospital has suffered. After disaster, however, there has always followed recovery, and increased growth and development.

It may not be out of the way, in illustration of a growth, which, despite occasional set-backs, has been remarkable on the whole for continuity and rapidity, to state that 100 years ago the depth of water at the Broomielaw Bridge was only 7 feet, and the largest vessel at the Broomielaw was a brig of 100 tons burthen. During the last week of January in the present year, no fewer than 10 vessels of over 5,000 tons

net register, regular Traders to and from the Clyde, were either loading or overhauling, and periodically two large steamers, the "Nestor" and "Ulysses," with a net register of 9,200 tons, and a deadweight of 15,725 tons, load in our Port. The Revenue of the Clyde Trust last year was £625,000.

For this industrial progress, however, a price may have had to be paid in loss of amenity. During the Provostship of Gibson Glasgow seems to have been an attractive town. An English visitor some time before describes the City as "the non-such of Scotland, where an English Florist may pick up a posie." Half-a-century later Defoe thus gives it praise—"It is one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best built Cities in Great Britain." A London Architect, who designed the Shawfield Mansion, describes Glasgow in 1712 as "the best situated, the most regular City in Scotland," while another visitor a few years later pays this tribute, "Glasgow is the beautifullest City I have seen in Britain.

Attractions
of Glasgow.

It stands deliciously on the banks of the Clyde. Industrious, indefatigable, and exemplary Glasgow. These people attempt almost every branch of trade, and in most of these undertakings they are successful." At that time old Glasgow Green, without the prevailing smoke of the present day, was practically the centre of the City, and lent its attractions to the whole neighbourhood.

Regulations
and
Discipline
of the
Hospital.

When the Hospital was completed it was occupied by the men and scholars, only at intervals.

In 1654 neither men nor boys were living in the premises owing to the onerous obligations imposed by the purchase of the Gorbals Lands, but accommodation, rent free, was provided for them outside. The Pensioners were allowed 4d. a day for maintenance, with one gown every year, and fuel. Their food consisted of one peck of meal weekly, kail every second day, one herring and "4 pints of small drink every day," while every month a leg of beef was provided for the use

of the Hospital. It was found to be cheaper to give them maintenance money rather than board, just as it is cheaper to give an Old Age Pension than to maintain the recipient in a Parochial Institution.

The discipline of the Hospital seems to have been somewhat loose, as a time came when the Patrons forbade dancing and fencing classes within its walls, and in 1688 an account of 5d. was incurred for removing a stone to which bulls were tied for bull-baiting.

The requisites for extinguishing fires in the City were somewhat primitive, being restricted to 20 ladders, and in 1662 ten of these were kept in the Hospital.

In 1640 the first printing press was set up in the City of Glasgow, and it was transferred shortly after to the Hospital, even as James Watt obtained protection within the walls of the University at a later date.

In 1682 the Hospital and grounds extended from Trongate to Ingram Street,

and at the junction of Hutcheson Street and Wilson Street there was a Nursery, a feature of which was pines and variegated hollies. In our own recollection in Greenhead, at Glasgow Green, Miss Allan had a large garden, where the apple and other fruit trees were numerous and prolific, and where the walls were not too high for the boys of the neighbourhood.

From the Minutes of the Patrons irregularities had evidently become common, and they interdicted within the walls of the Hospital the heckling of yarn, and instructed that there should be no smuggled goods, and that no brandy was to be sold.

The front of the Building to the Trongate, comprising four shops and upper premises, was all let, and in the year 1780 the Hospital was occupied only by five women and neither men nor boys.

Acquisition
of Land.

Following out the wise injunction of Thomas Hutcheson, Senr., the Patrons for the time-being set about acquiring lands in

the neighbourhood of Glasgow. In 1650 the Barony of Gorbals on the South side of the Clyde, extending to 350 acres, came into the market. The history of the acquisition of this is a tangled skein. Suffice it to say that the Hospital's share of the transaction was £3,400 sterling.

Ground was of little value at that time. James the Sixth made a gift to Sir William Alexander of Nova Scotia. This was extended by Charles I. to embrace Canada. Yet Canada at the present time might occupy the same position in relation to the United Kingdom as Egypt did to Rome, and were the entire wheat crop of Canada of the past year shipped to this country, it would along with our native growth of wheat be more than equal to all the requirements of Great Britain and Ireland.

These Gorbals Lands were acquired by the City for behoof of the Hospital, the Trades House and the City, and were worked as a joint estate till 1789.

These lands were outwith the City, and in feuing the stipulation was made that the feuars should pay the City Rates and Public Burdens. This was an extension of the City on the cheapest possible terms, and this apparent extension was ratified by an Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1661. The relative proportions of the lands were, one-half to the Hospital, a quarter to the City, and a quarter to the Trades House.

The ground was divided in 1789, the section allocated to the Trades House, being 99 acres or thereby, was bounded on the East by the west sides of Eglinton and Bridge Streets, on the North by the Clyde, on the West by West Street, and on the South by the North side of Lilybank Road. The section allocated to the City embraced what is now Kingston Dock, Pollokshaws Road, Victoria Road and Coplawhill. The Hospital's share, excluding the old Gorbals Feus, extended from the East of Bridge and Eglinton Streets to Rose Street, Gorbals Burying Ground, and Hutcheson Square,

extending on the South beyond Caledonia Road, and embracing considerable blocks of land on both sides of Victoria Road and Pollokshaws Road. The Hospital still holds for feuing about ten acres of this territory—its earliest acquisition.

On the North side of the Clyde, and immediately to the North of the original property of the Hospital, the Patrons acquired the Lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, extending to 46 acres. These Lands were also outwith the City, and the feus had to bear the same obligation of paying Taxes as the Gorbals Lands.

The boundaries of these Lands may be roughly stated as Ingram Street on the South, West Nile Street on the West, Cathedral Street and Rottenrow on the North, and Portland Street and Albion Street on the East, including the site of the present Municipal Buildings.

The Trades House had the offer of a share of these Lands, but considered that the restrictions were so onerous that they would

run the Trades House into debt, and therefore they refused a share in the transaction.

In 1772 the Lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat were reconveyed to the Town Council, which looked upon these Lands somewhat in the light of a Naboth's Vineyard. It was for the City a most profitable transaction, and their beneficence in this matter towards the Hospital is somewhat akin to the process prevalent in the East about 150 years ago of "shaking the Pagoda Tree."

In 1866 the Lands of Camphill were bought at a cost of £24,000. These Lands extended to 58 acres, or as nearly as possible 2s. a yard. They were sold to the City in 1893 for £63,000, and in 1904 the Thornliebank Estate, extending to 182 acres, was acquired at a cost of nearly £23,000.

The acquisition of the Thornliebank Estate adjoining the Rouken Glen Park has all the possibilities of a great Garden City, and at the same time of a great future for the Hospital.

The Trades House feued their share of the Gorbals Lands in large blocks, but the Patrons of the Hospital carried out a more judicious plan in feuing their share of these Lands.

Feuing.

The Town Council as Patrons were not without some sentiment and sympathy, as we find that one of the feuars, by name Gavin Bogle, had reached the mature age of 105 years, and in recognition of this they relieved him of a year's Feu Duty,

On the Hospital Lands, Crown Street, Main Street, Eglinton Street, and part of Victoria Road have all been laid out.

The course of the River Clyde owing to the floods was somewhat erratic, and from time to time the bridges at Crown Street had to be renewed.

The Hospital possessed a quarry in Dundas Street, from which the stone for the building of St. Andrew's Parish Church, and for part of the University was taken.

In 1788 2 acres of land were sold in the Trongate at 11s. a yard, which represents the value of ground in Kirk Street, Calton, at the present day, according to Form IV.

In 1820 ground in the Gorbals was feued at 2s. a yard, while in the period from 1871 to 1880 it was feued at 26s.

These high feuing rates and the excessive cost of building in 1874 or thereby, proved ruinous to many builders, and several of these builders, or their wives and families, are on the Pension List at the present day.

**Terms of
Feuing.**

Plans of ground for sale are always available, and feus are carried through on simple, and common-sense principles.

A probable purchaser makes an offer in writing, and, if the Lands Committee is of opinion that the price and conditions are suitable, the ground, without waiting for the approval of the Patrons, is exposed by Public Roup at the price offered.

The interests of the Hospital are safeguarded by the Public Sale.

In the Town Council the procedure in the sale of ground is often protracted, and delayed by the fateful words "remit back," with the result that purchasers are lost.

If powers "to expose ground by Public Roup" had been given to a strong committee, the lands in Alexandra Parade and at Coplawhill might have been disposed of long ago instead of "eating their heads off" like the allegorical horse.

The patrons in laying out streets have always adopted a very generous policy, as the streets must have a minimum width of 60 feet, and back lanes of not less than 15.

It is worthy of note that the first Pensioner in the Hospital left a Legacy of £19 8s. to its Funds. Pensioners.

In 1773 a strict Burgess qualification was instituted, but the exclusive privileges of Burgesses were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1846. The Bye-law of 1866 by the Patrons gives qualifications "that in future the benefit of the Institution shall be open

to decayed Citizens, above fifty years of age, of good life and conversation, who shall be known to have carried on business for some time, and to some extent on their own account, with credit and reputation, either as Merchants or Tradesmen, but who, by misfortune or losses, have been reduced in their circumstances, and to their widows and daughters—a preference to be given, *caeteris paribus*, to applicants who shall have been burgesses for five years, and their widows and daughters,”—and this definition was virtually adopted by the Hospital’s Act of Parliament in 1872, with a further qualification, viz:—the promotion of the prosperity of the City.

In 1800 there were on the Pension Roll 53 men and 78 women, 131 in all; in 1880 the numbers were 146 men and 1,017 women, a total of 1,163; in 1913, the year just closed there were altogether 1,718, made up of 222 men and 1,496 women.

The procedure of selection is as follows:—Schedules are issued to and filled up by

applicants, and these applicants are thereafter dealt with, and, if thought suitable, visited by 15 Sub-Committees, who in turn make recommendations to the Patrons in general meeting assembled. Pensions are given for 5 years, after which they are reconsidered, as also is every Pension when the recipient reaches 70 years of age.

In the earlier history of the Hospital attendance at the Laigh Kirk was compulsory. For Church attendance a special gown was prescribed. This was not unusual, as in the year 1709 a Mortification was left to the Merchants' House by a Mr. Govan, and the same instruction as to wearing a gown is given.

Education has always taken a strong hold on the Scottish mind, and from an early period music and religion have been leading features. In 1588 we read that there was a "Sang Scuile" in the town. In 1602 the Presbytery decided that there were too many Schools—apparently of the hedge pattern of the day, and many of them conducted by

The School.

individuals, who would be represented at a much later period by the "Stickit Minister."

In the Settlement of Thomas Hutcheson he enjoins that the scholars are to be brought up as "honest craftsmen, mariners, or chapmen." Perhaps these last are the prototypes of the modern "Scotch Drapers."

The first boy admitted to the school in 1641 was named Archibald Edmiston, and it is enjoined that he be provided with meat, drink, clothing, books, and other requisites.

The first teacher was John MacLay, and it appears that he gained the position not from ability in teaching, but from skill "in raising the psalms."

Boys were admitted to the School between the ages of 7 and 11, and were kept for four or five years. Thereafter the abler of them could be sent to the Grammar School, and, in the event of special ability, some were sent to the University, as selected by the Preceptor and one of the Ministers. Their

qualifications were that they must be "the best learned and the most indigent."

Repeated instructions are given that the Bible is to be read in Schools, as has obtained down to modern times in the Parish Schools. Lord Young in 1872 fixed upon this feature of education under the name of "use and wont," and Scotland has been spared the many differences which exist in the South between the Church of England and dissenting bodies, much to the detriment of education. A high Legal Authority some years ago stated that Lord Young's monument will be the Education Act of 1872.

Attendance at Church by the Scholars was compulsory, in the first place at the Laigh Kirk in the Trongate. Latterly the boys were taken to the old College Church in High Street, and, on the plea that the distance was too great they were removed to St. Andrew's Church in 1841, but this attendance is abolished.

According to the Settlement of Thomas Hutcheson the boys had to wear a specified **Clothing.**

uniform, at the time being of purple in recognition of the Archbishop's position in the City of Glasgow. This passed through various gradations—gray, olive—and at one period the uniform was blue with yellow buttons, a combination which would have delighted the heart of Kate Greenaway. Later the costume was a green coat with tails, yellow trousers and brass buttons. Later still this gave way to a costume of drab with yellow buttons, giving way latterly to a dark gray tweed, which, however, finally disappeared.

Thomas Hutcheson only provided for a School for Boys, but in 1872 the Patrons obtained power from Parliament to provide also a School for Girls.

Buildings.

The Schools have now been for over a generation a factor in City life. In the earlier Hospitals 12 Boys were supposed to be lodged and boarded. The School in the old Hospital in Trongate measured 19 feet by 15, and when the Hospital was sold, a School was attached to the present buildings in Ingram

Street, but the numbers there about the year 1800 were only 48.

In 1841 the Boys' School was transferred to Crown Street, where it still remains, with a very considerable addition opened in 1876.

The addition was opened on August 4th of that year, and 19 Toasts were given, while the Banquet (which was on a most elaborate scale) was attended by about 200 guests.

Under the Act of 1872 permission was given to take fee-paying scholars at moderate fees, and regulations were made for Foundationers, Scholarships, &c. These were entirely superseded by a Scheme of the Educational Commissioners in 1885.

Hutchesons'
Hospital Act,
1872.

The Girls' School in Elgin Street was formerly occupied as the Gorbals' Youths' School, but was purchased by the Patrons, and opened in 1876. The success of both Schools was immediate, as in 1880 there were in attendance about 2,000 Scholars, including 164 Foundationers. The amount

received from fees was so great that while the education per head cost £3 10s., the charge to the Hospital by these fees was reduced to 30s.

At the present time in the Boys' School the cost of education is about £12, reduced by fees to slightly under £10; while the education per head in the Girls' School at present is £9 10s., reduced by fees to £6 5s.

In 1880 the proportion of Funds allocated by the Hospital for educational purposes was £4,110, while in the year just closed it was £8,354.

As has already been said, the success of the Schools was immediate—so much so that in the year 1880 in the University Entrance Examinations the three highest on the list were Hutcheson boys, and among the 13 highest there were 7.

Educational
Scheme 1885.

The Scheme of 1885 entirely removed the educational section from the control of the Patrons, leaving them only the simple function of handing over the specified proportion of the net annual income.

The main provisions of the Scheme are :—

- (1) The appointment of up to 200 Foundationers who receive free education and books.
- (2) Fifty pounds may be spent on clothing for necessitous Foundationers.
- (3) Not fewer than 100 free Scholarships, to include education, books and stationery, one-third of these being reserved for Foundationers.
- (4) Not less than £400 for School Bursaries of from £5 to £10, with free education and books, &c.
- (5) Not less than £400 for Technical and University Bursaries.

The Technical College Bursaries to be not less than £8 nor more than £25.

The University Bursaries to be not less than £20 nor more than £30.

- (6) Not less than £200 for Higher Education Bursaries for girls, of not less than £15 and not more than £30 each.

- (7) An annual subsidy of not less than £800 to the Technical College.
- (8) An annual subsidy of not less than £100 to the School of Art.

Under the Patrons it was enacted that the sum to be paid for education should be not more than one-half, and not less than one-third. The one-third seemed amply sufficient. The Commissioners, however, under this Education Scheme decided that the fair proportion due for education ought to be at least two-fifths. Strong objection was made to this by the Patrons, but in vain. From a careful scrutiny, however, of the respective amounts allocated by Thomas Hutcheson for Education, the decision of the Commissioners must be accepted, as in the main correct. But in addition they handed over the two Schools to the Educational Governors, and this might be called in question as erring somewhat on the side of generosity.

At the time the scheme was put in operation the Schools had commenced to shew

symptoms of decline. The local School Boards were giving greater facilities for advanced education, in many cases at a very cheap rate, and the Rural Boards were retaining their best scholars at home. About the year 1880 the Schools were attracting the cream of talented youth, many from outwith the City, but as Secondary Schools developed these were retained at home, to the serious detriment of both Schools. It is fruitless to attempt "to turn the mill with the water that is past," and as these supplies of educational talent were being intercepted the prosperity of the Schools rapidly declined.

About the year 1892 the Governors of the Educational Trust were of opinion that by an extension and improvement of the Girls' School, prosperity might still be obtained. This was carried out at considerable expense, but, after a short spurt, the decline still continued. In view of these circumstances negotiations were entered into between the Governors of Hutchesons' Educational Trust and the School Board for these Schools to be

Development
of Schools.

acquired, under conditions, by the School Board. The Governors felt on the one hand that it was the duty of the School Boards, as they were doing on the North side of the River, to provide for the educational requirements of the whole City. The School Board, on the other hand held that they had studiously avoided interfering with the higher education of the South side of the River, and had left it exclusively in the hands of the Hutcheson Governors. Friendly negotiations were carried on for a considerable time, but in vain, and latterly the Patrons of the Hospital along with the Governors of the Educational Trust appealed to Parliament to have the amount, set aside for Education, limited to a maximum sum of £7,000. The Committee of the House of Lords heard evidence but rejected the Preamble on the ground that the Education Department were proposing to make liberal grants on behalf of Education in Scotland, that the Government had in view the introduction of a new Education Bill, and that the application therefore might be considered as premature.

Of late years, however, the Girls' School had shewn symptoms of renewed life, and the Governors decided to erect a magnificent new School in Kingarth Street. This School, costing about £40,000, was opened in the year 1912. It is the finest of the kind in Scotland, and already the accommodation for 750 girls is more than taken up.

The Boys' School has suffered most, but of late there has been a gradual improvement in the attendance, and it is to be hoped that under the Rectorship of Mr. King Gillies, who has come to the School with a very high reputation, that increase will still be maintained.

The new Girls' School has attracted a much increased number of fee-paying Students, with the result that the cost of Education per head, to the Trust, has been very much diminished.

The question of a new School for Boys, up to date in every department, is now before the Governors, and, if it be carried out on the lines of George Heriot's Schools in Edinburgh—where, in addition to the

ordinary curriculum, provision is made for chemical, scientific, and technical education—combined with plenty of accommodation, and possibly a large swimming bath, the same success may attend a new Boys' School as has followed the one for Girls.

Rectors and
Head
Masters.

The Schools have been singularly fortunate in their Rectors. Rector Menzies, whose name will always be honourably associated with the Schools, was appointed in 1861, and was its respected Head until his death in 1902. He was succeeded by Mr. Robert Philp, who held the position till his death in 1912, when he was succeeded by the present Rector.

The first Rector of the Girls' School was Mr. James Lochhead, formerly in the Madras School in Greendyke Street, who held the position till his death in 1885. The present Rector, Mr. William Thomson, B.A., was Headmaster in Dumfermline School, was elected in 1885, and from that date up till the present has proved singularly successful.

George
Heriot
Schools.

It may be interesting, from an educational point of view, to refer to what has been

done in the George Heriot Schools in Edinburgh.

George Heriot was a contemporary of George Hutcheson, starting business as a jeweller in a small shop attached to St. Giles' Cathedral. Like George Hutcheson he carried on the trade of a moneylender, and followed his Sovereign, James Sixth—afterwards James First of England—to London, and having been appointed Court Jeweller, he gained a lucrative connection both at the Court and among the Scottish Aristocracy. Like George Hutcheson he had considerable ideas of the value of landed estate, and shortly before his death was in treaty for the purchase of the Estates of Broughton and Pilrig. In an intended Settlement of 1623 he expressed a wish to found a Hospital for Boys, but died in 1624 without its being completed. The Hospital, however, was founded by his Trustees, and it is designed “as a Hospital and Seminary of orphans, of fatherless children, or of those of decayed Burgesses.” His Portrait is

painted by Scougall, who also painted that of George Hutcheson. His features are cast in the same strong mould, but with, perhaps, a saving grace of humour. His wealth for the time was great, as, after all Legacies and charges were paid, it amounted to £23,625 sterling. His Trustees set about acquiring property, which includes a great part of the more attractive part of the City of Edinburgh. It is bounded on the West by the Water of Leith, and extends Eastward (past Holyrood) for a stretch of three miles, and runs halfway down to Leith.

As in the case of our Hutcheson boys a costume was prescribed. The dress was of a "sad russet cloth, with stockings and gowns of the same colour, with black hats and strings." Latterly it was made more attractive, but a more enlightened age has banished this badge of penury.

The Capital now amounts to over £880,000, with a Revenue from Feu-duties and Investments of £34,500, which is devoted exclusively to the purposes of Education.

The Hospital itself is a striking feature of Edinburgh Architecture, standing in its own grounds of 74 acres, which are not included in the Valuation of £880,000.

Associated with the Hospital is the Heriot-Watt Institution, which is very much akin to our Technical College in George Street, Glasgow.

One feature of the Heriot Scholars—many of whom have reached high positions in every part of the world—has been the number of cases in which the beneficiaries have repaid the cost of their education. Unlike Hutchesons' Hospital there are no Pensioners.

From small beginnings the Capital value of Hutchesons' Hospital may now be taken at not less than £600,000. Finance.

This includes the Baxter, Blair, Scott and Hood Bequests, and other benefactions amounting in all to £30,000.

The four Testators named instead of constituting independent Trusts, recognised in

the Patrons a permanent body of Trustees, and left their Estates in their hands for the purposes of the Hospital.

In 1800 the Revenue was £1,768; in 1850 £6,891; in 1881 £17,800; and in 1913 £22,991.

This latter includes a Revenue of £920 from Legacies and benefactions just referred to.

In our Classical History we read that when Jason built the "Argo," he did so under the direct supervision of Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, and he was equally guided in his quest for the "Golden Fleece." This wisdom apparently has characterised the actions of the brothers Hutcheson and the subsequent Governors and Patrons, and by their judgment, enterprise and experience the tiny Scallop has become a magnificent Argosy of blessing and benevolence.

Preceptor.

The Head of the Hospital for the time being is termed "Preceptor," and his only qualifications are, that he must be a Patron when elected, and at the same time be "an honest man." He has had various designations,—Master of the Hospital, Col-

lector, Treasurer, and latterly that of Preceptor. In 1664 he was enjoined to advise the old men by precept.

As has already been said, money was left for prayers for the repose of the souls of the Hutchesons and their successors. In these modern days this may have fallen into desuetude, but in lieu thereof the Preceptor is liable to sue and to be sued on behalf of the Hospital without even the daily compensation of "the four pints of small drink." His main duties are to act as Convener of the Pension Committee; to pay the Quarterly Pensions, and to preside at the Meetings of the Patrons.

Of old, the Officer of the Hospital paid the Pensions in a convenient, and often too favourite Hostelrie, but was relieved of his duty fully a century ago.

The Patrons in former times have not been unmindful of services rendered. Two of the Preceptors were paid for their services; one had his Portrait painted and presented, but we live now in a sterner regime, where

all the Revenues are conserved for their proper purpose—the relief of necessity, and the provision of comfort to the recipients.

Badge. The Badge of the Hospital was purchased in 1857, is adorned with 44 diamonds, and cost £145.

Patrons. The Patrons to-day number 135, composed of 113 Members of the Town Council, the 10 City Ministers, 6 Ministers from Religious Bodies outside of the Established Church, 3 Members from the Trades' House, and 3 from the Merchants' House. Formerly the Meetings were held in the evenings, and the only recognition of late sittings seems to have been a supply of "Pypes and Tobacco," for the Patrons.

Clerks. From time immemorial the Factorship and Clerkship of the Hospital has been under the care of Messrs. Hill & Hoggan, and their predecessors. Mr. Andrew Hoggan acted as Clerk for the long period of 54 years, and on one occasion he stated that, in appointing the Scholars to the Schools, he had played for 50 years without a break an

annual game of cards in the evening with the Schools Committee. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. George B. Hoggan, who held the acting position for 10 years, and latterly by the present esteemed Clerk, Mr. James A. M'Callum.

The Patrons in their dealing with the applicants always endeavour to be most sympathetic, and the Clerks and their Staff live in this atmosphere.

Dr. Hill in his Settlement bequeathed two Portraits. Portraits of the Brothers Hutcheson, which have now been renovated, and remain on permanent loan in the Corporation Art Galleries. The original Portraits were supposed to be painted by Vandyck, but one of these was lost, and the other is, according to rumour, in the Argentine. The Portraits now on loan were executed respectively by Scougall and Jameson.

Busts of the Brothers have been executed lately by our leading local Sculptor, Mr. A. M'F. Shannan. Busts. One pair of these adorn the Girls'

School, a second pair are now in the Art Galleries at Kelvingrove, and a third pair are being placed in the Hall of the Hospital.

To many in the City the names of the Brothers are unknown. To many others their names are names only, which cling to the eaves of memory like the fragments of the swallows' nests of a past summer.

The recipients of the Bounty of the Brothers are mainly those who are now "Stepping Westwards" not through the fields of plenty, nor even along the river banks of comfort, but on the stormy side of the hill of life. It is said by one of our leading poets that—

"Though we may forget the singer,
We will not forget the song."

The sweet melody of their beneficence permeates every part of the community, and while the Masses for the souls of the Hutchesons may have long fallen into disuse, there rise in our midst to-day songs of thanksgiving from the hearts of the numerous recipients of the Bounty of George and Thomas Hutcheson.



